

during the German advance, it will begin to realize the stuff of what the Russian army is made.

#### Battles on Five Fronts.

PETROGRAD, July 18, via London, July 19.—With active fighting progressing along five distinct Russian fronts, the renewed German offensive against the Vistula and the Bug assume primary importance. The German offensive against the Vistula, in which the Russian army is being driven back, is the most serious, and the most important, of the five fronts. The German offensive against the Bug, in which the Russian army is being driven back, is the most serious, and the most important, of the five fronts. The German offensive against the Vistula, in which the Russian army is being driven back, is the most serious, and the most important, of the five fronts. The German offensive against the Bug, in which the Russian army is being driven back, is the most serious, and the most important, of the five fronts.

Strains Communication Line.

Here, without railroads or any facilities for transportation, such as are afforded along the northern front, the Austro-Germans apparently are ignoring the possibility of weak communications and are conducting their advance seemingly without a suitable base, have redoubled their efforts to reach the Lublin-Cholm line. Military observers coming from this front say that the lack of railroad communications has been met by the Germans with new and specially designed auto transporters.

The advancing Austro-German line toward Cholm and Lublin has reached the apex of the left bank of the Vistula river near Krzeszow, about 100 miles from an important railroad line connecting Cholm and Lublin. Their present endeavor seems to be to bring up their tanks and back toward the Vistula on one side and the Bug on the other even with their extensive railroads, which is resulting in a general battle along the whole front, the outcome of which has not yet been decided.

#### Rejoicing in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 18, via London, July 19.—The news of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's newest surprise for the Russians, which the war office announces has resulted in important victories, was made known late yesterday, causing general rejoicing all over the city. Military critics attach great significance to the breaking of the Russian lines and the consequent Russian retreat toward the Narew river, particularly as the German advance threatens to crumple the right flank positions of the Russians.

With Field Marshal von Mackensen proceeding against the other flank, the maintenance of communication becomes a serious problem for the Russians. The breaking of the Russian line near Krasnostav, twenty miles south of Lublin, brings the Germans dangerously near Cholm and Lublin, both of which points are of the highest importance for the Russians in maintaining their position in the Vistula region.

#### Austrian Losses Heavy.

GENEVA, July 18, via Paris, July 19.—An Innsbruck dispatch to the Tribune says: "The Austrians in the Sokol region are making desperate but vain attempts to drive back the Russians. The daily losses of the Austrians are very heavy."

"On the Dnieper front the Russians are resisting desperately the Austro-German advance north of Horodenka, where the Austrians have been making considerable gains in throwing troops to the left bank of the Dnieper. The Austrians lost ground near Jaslowice."

Officers and Civilians at Kenton, Ohio, Save Them From Drowning.

MARSH BACK OF TOWN SEARCHED FOR SUFFERERS

Rain in Kansas Causes the People to Fear Another Overflow of the Rivers.

KENTON, Ohio, July 19.—Fifteen persons standing up to their necks in water and nearly drowned were rescued early today from a flood-swollen river in the Scioto marsh, near Forker, a suburb of Kenton. The rescuing party, composed of officers and civilians, used a rowboat. While they were saving the drowning, the water rose six inches in the marsh.

It rained here nearly all night, causing a renewal of last week's inundation. It is feared that more residents of the marsh may be in straits and more loss of life may possibly have occurred. The search for sufferers and possible victims was continued all day.

When the rainfall ceased this morning it was hoped that the crisis was past and the water would fall before night. The city board of health at a special meeting today took steps to prevent an outbreak of disease in the marsh, where an epidemic is feared, due to accumulated filth from the flood.

Fear Further Floods.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—Increasing fears of floods prevailed here today, following heavy rains in Kansas and this section of Missouri last night. Reports from the Kansas river watershed and today that river at Kansas City had started on another upward spurt. The reading here was 24.8 feet. The Missouri river here also was rising at about the same rate. The reading at the latter stream was 23.1 feet. Reports from Kansas indicated last night's storm had much more damage to crops and buildings than was reported. Small buildings were unroofed, and telegraph and telephone wires were blown down.

The rainfall in Topeka this year, according to the local observer, has been 33.1 inches, a mark surpassing that reached in the flood years of 1903 and 1905, and surpassed only in 1902.

#### BAND CONCERT.

In Judiciary Park this evening at 7:30 o'clock by the 5th Cavalry Band, W. J. Cain, chief musician.

PROGRAM: "March, 'Invincible'"; "Lullaby"; "Overture, 'Semiramide'"; "Rosen"; "Duet for Eb and Bb"; "The Little Bluebell"; "Killing Wilmar"; "The Grand Old Duke of York"; "The Star Spangled Banner."

Although the railroad from Mexico City to Vera Cruz has been restored, Gen. Carranza has been ordered to suspend all military movements and has closed it to passenger and freight traffic until further notice.

Apizaco is at a junction with a branch line to Puebla, which is on the great railway operating between Mexico City and Vera Cruz. Carranza authorities claim that the line is a short distance north of Mexico City.

#### Villa Agency Announces

Political, Economic and Social Reform Programs

A program for political, social and economic reforms in Mexico has been announced here by the Villa agency. The program is as follows:

1. Political reforms: The Villa agency proposes to establish a new constitution for Mexico, which shall be based on the principles of justice, equality and freedom. It also proposes to establish a new system of government, which shall be based on the principles of democracy and popular sovereignty.

## THE LATEST GERMAN DRIVE AGAINST RUSSIA

### President's Return to Washington Taken to Mean Definite Action Will Follow.

### SHANKLIN IS RECALLED BECAUSE OF FRICTION

### Famine Conditions Existing in Capital of Southern Republic Further Described.

The return of President Wilson to Washington today and the fact that it is known the President has been given considerable attention to reports from Mexico during his stay in Constantinople, has resulted in some quarters the definite action of some kind may be taken by the administration with regard to Mexico within the next few weeks. Following a conference with the President at the White House today, Secretary Lansing of the State Department said he thought some action might be taken soon in regard to the Mexican situation. He suggested that conditions there seemed to be changing rapidly from day to day.

The administration is watching with keen interest the military situation in the southern republic, it is understood, and it is believed that if one party shows itself able to retain military control and give promise of a constitutional government recognition of that party may follow by the United States. Intervention by the country in Mexico is not looked for, except as a last resort. Recent successes of the Carranzistas, which have occupied the capital city and appears to have compelled Villa to retire into a corner of the country, have focused considerable attention on the constitutionalists.

On the other hand, it is argued that the Carranzistas are not strong enough to hold the country and that the President will not attempt at this time to give much attention to Mexico, and matters will be allowed to run along as at present.

Consul Shanklin Coming Here.

Arnold Shanklin, American consul general in Mexico City, is on his way to Washington, under orders from the State Department, to report upon conditions. This was stated officially today and incidentally it was admitted that Mr. Shanklin has been withdrawn temporarily from duty in Mexico City to avoid continuation of friction with the Carranzistas, the Brazilian minister there.

Last week Mr. Shanklin went to the Mexican capital to carry out the Carranzista policy, which was developed by the consul general and the Brazilian minister. They were not serious but Senor Cardoza has been for many months looking after American interests in the country, which was occupied by the Carranzistas.

American Consul Silliman reported that the Carranzistas were in the process of organizing a new government in Vera Cruz and that wireless communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City probably would be established today. The Carranzistas are now at Chapultepec, installed by Gen. Carranza.

Report from Galveston, Tex., of a new revolution in Mexico, said to be directed against the followers of Carranza, was discounted today by a statement from the Villa agency here, which said that the Carranzistas are in only a part of the activities of the conventionalists, or Villa forces.

Famine Conditions Described.

Famine conditions in Mexico City as they existed July 1 are described in a Red Cross report received today. The report was dated July 1, and since that time the city has been taken by the Carranzistas, the convention forces and the Villa forces have been driven out. Large quantities of foodstuffs have been distributed in the capital. The report stated that on the last day of June more than 100,000 people went to the international committee for food tickets. Only 40,000 were available.

"Where formerly 200 people a day went to the slaughter house to get the blood that is saved and given away," the report says, "there are now 2,000 daily besieging the gates. Near there the other day twenty people were struggling to get pieces of a dead horse."

The report continues: "Infants in arms are given food entirely unsuited to them, and that is causing disease among adults. The rate of infant mortality consequently is very high. The adulteration of food and other foods and the limitation of the coarser and poorer kinds are causing much stomach trouble, both among the Mexicans and foreigners, according to the statements of physicians."

Task About Hopeless.

"The vastness of the misery already manifest, not to mention that which is to be heaped upon this land in the weeks to come, makes the task of relief almost hopeless. From interviews with those who have been working at the problem for weeks, it is clear that the task they can give is but a touch of what needs to be given."

"In some cities, such as Tampico and Vera Cruz, where there is still some business or the normal conditions exist, the cost of day labor has increased so considerably that the rise in cost of food and depreciation of currency have had such disastrous effects that they have here in Mexico City and in most parts of this country."

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1. Political reforms: The Villa agency proposes to establish a new constitution for Mexico, which shall be based on the principles of justice, equality and freedom. It also proposes to establish a new system of government, which shall be based on the principles of democracy and popular sovereignty.

2. Economic reforms: The Villa agency proposes to establish a new system of land tenure, which shall be based on the principles of justice, equality and freedom. It also proposes to establish a new system of labor relations, which shall be based on the principles of justice, equality and freedom.

3. Social reforms: The Villa agency proposes to establish a new system of education, which shall be based on the principles of justice, equality and freedom. It also proposes to establish a new system of health care, which shall be based on the principles of justice, equality and freedom.

4. Cultural reforms: The Villa agency proposes to establish a new system of arts and letters, which shall be based on the principles of justice, equality and freedom. It also proposes to establish a new system of sports and recreation, which shall be based on the principles of justice, equality and freedom.

5. Religious reforms: The Villa agency proposes to establish a new system of religion, which shall be based on the principles of justice, equality and freedom. It also proposes to establish a new system of morality, which shall be based on the principles of justice, equality and freedom.

6. Miscellaneous reforms: The Villa agency proposes to establish a new system of justice, which shall be based on the principles of justice, equality and freedom. It also proposes to establish a new system of law, which shall be based on the principles of justice, equality and freedom.

program was announced following prolonged conferences in Washington by Enrique C. Llanos, resident agent of Villa; Gen. Felipe Angeles, Diaz Lombardo and Manuel Bonilla. Besides a plan for reorganizing constitutional government in the republic, re-establishing a currency system, readjusting the courts, instituting educational and agrarian reforms, the Villa leaders outline a long list of proposals, including an amnesty decree, the abolition of military government, the abolition of the president and vice president and other public officials.

A pledge is given to bring about elections for senators and members of the house of deputies; to name temporary committees to prepare new pending elections to fill vacancies caused by death and lapses by limitation; to call elections for president and vice president, in accordance with constitutional provision, the chief executive at the time the election to be ineligible; to begin reorganization of the army, the minister of war to have supreme control; to begin legislative reforms with out delay relating to agrarian, social and economic problems affecting the Indians; to reorganize the judicial system under capable management and on sound financial basis, and to resolve the financial crisis of the country.

The financial program as outlined follows:

"The national debt, prior to February 18, 1913, to be recognized and guaranteed. The coupons payable subsequent to that date to be paid in cash, or by means of an arrangement acceptable to the bondholders."

"Obligations incurred by the government of Huerta in the payment of the expenses of the National Railways, to be recognized."

"The paper currency issued by the various constitutional factions to be retired from circulation, the rate of exchange being fixed in proportion to the value of the different issues."

"The national debt to be amply guaranteed by a reasonable share of the government's receipts as soon as an agreement can be reached with the creditors."

"Proposed land legislation would provide that the government acquire land by purchase to be returned to the Indians and to the Indians of that state."

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 19.—After a six-hour battle in Anavacachi pass, west of Agua Prieta, Gen. Calles, Carranza commander in Sonora, was reported yesterday to have decisively defeated Villa troops under Gen. Jose Maria Acosta. The Calles force was said to number 3,000, while Acosta's was reported as half that number.

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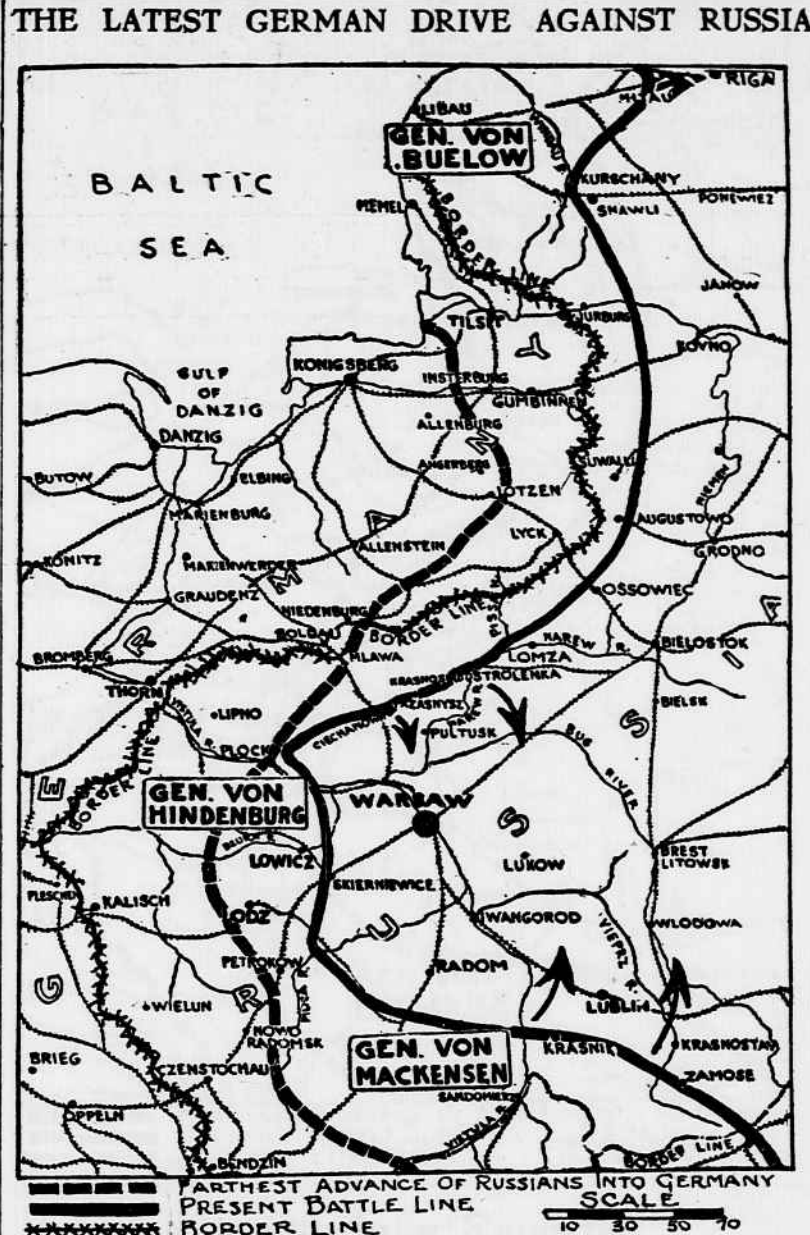
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## War Officially Reported.

PETROGRAD, July 18, via London, July 19.—The battle between the Vistula and Bug rivers attained a character of extreme intensity yesterday, our troops repulsing the enemy's onset with valor and tenacity.

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## RECIPE IS GIVEN FOR POISONOUS SHELLS

### Acts Regarding Advertisement of Machine to Manufacture Poisonous Shells.

### LETTERS OF SECRETARY APPROVED BY PRESIDENT

### Publishers of the American Machinist and Manager of Factory Censured by Cabinet Officer.

Stinging rebuke today was administered by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce to the Cleveland Automatic Machinery company of Cleveland and the American Machinist, a trade magazine of New York city, for their part in publishing an advertisement for the purpose of selling a machine to manufacture poisonous shells. The shells were described as being such as to cause those struck by them to die in horrible agony.

Secretary Wilson has given his approval to the two letters, one to each of the principals. They were sent to him at the summer White House at Cornish, N. H., on July 17. P. Brophy, vice president and general manager of the Cleveland concern, Secretary Redfield said that it was "difficult to see how they could have done so much less than this one could have insisted upon its publication after he knew that objection was made thereto."

Human Misery Depicted.

"If, as has been suggested, your thought was to horrify people with the war, no suggestion of such a purpose appears in the advertisement itself. On the contrary, you urge the cruel and agonizing nature of the death caused by certain missiles as an evidence of their effectiveness and suggest this as the basis of a sale of the machines."

"I learn that you have suffered inconvenience or worse by the action of the advertisement. This is not strange, for the normal man instinctively recoils at the thought of human misery. It is not strange if the business of innocent stockholders suffers through this serious fault, and I venture to hope that in their behalf as well as from your own sense of patriotism similar statements will not be used again."

Letter to Publishing House.

In his letter to the Hill Publishing Company, publishers of the American Machinist, the Secretary said that "it cannot be denied that if there were any so cruel as to employ such an advertisement, it would be a crime."

"The time is one of particular excitement, and we are all of the great nations are outside of the conflict. At such a time, when every citizen's duty is to do every citizen, your columns were opened to statements calculated to arouse war and kindle excitement, as the result has shown."

"I regret, therefore, having to say that the American machinist seems to have been guilty of a serious error, verging, to say the least, upon unpatriotic conduct. I trust the offense against humanity and against that self-control which is now a patriotic duty may not be repeated."

GERMAN STATEMENT.

BERLIN, July 18, via London, July 19: A French attack against the churchyard and hill at Souchez was repulsed. In the Argonne the captured lines have been reformed by some minor successes.

Fighting continued on the heights near Les Eparges.

In Lorraine enemy attacks near Emmenthal, east of Lunville, against the region of Ban de Sapt were repulsed.

Eastern front: Portions of the army of Gen. von Buelow have defeated the Russian forces near Auz, where 3,820 men and 6 guns and 3 machine guns were captured. They are pursuing the enemy in an easterly direction.

Other portions of this army are fighting to the northeast of Kurshany. East of that town an enemy advance has been stopped.

Between the Pissa and Vistula rivers the Russian troops are retreating. The enemy is attacking and driving back the Russian resistance in prepared positions.

Reserve troops and a levy of troops of Gen. von Schantz have stormed the town of Forez and Wykpolze and regiments of Gen. von Gallwitz have broken through the extended positions of the Russian army.

The number of prisoners was considerably increased and four guns were taken by the army under Gen. von Woyrich, which made considerable progress under the heavy fire of the Russian guns.

Our troops on Saturday morning took a narrow point in the wire entanglement of the Russian army, and through this opening stormed an enemy trench on a front of 2,000 meters (about 1 1/2 miles). The course of the day the wedge was widened and pushed forward, with machine guns and heavy mortars, far into the enemy's position.

In the evening the enemy's Moscow machine gun troops were defeated by our landwehr and reserve troops. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving behind him a large number of prisoners.

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## CHANGES IN VIEW AT D. C. BUILDING

### Is the author of "The Standard History of Washington."

### Dr. Tindall served in the civil war for three years and two months, including from Wilmington, Del., his home, and at present is an enthusiastic member of the 2d Army Corps Association.

After he was he came to Washington, taking degrees in law and medicine, but entered the local field of politics soon thereafter.